

Ford Also Promises Food

U.S. May End Embargo to Pakistan

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—President Ford told Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today that the United States may end its ban on military aid to his country.

The President also promised Mr. Bhutto, during a 70-minute conference, that the United States will give drought-plagued Pakistan as much extra food aid as possible.

The Pakistani leader, who arrived yesterday for a two-day official visit, is seeking thousands of tons of grain and a restoration of U.S. military aid, which has been suspended since the Indian-Pakistan war of 1965.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen after the Ford-Bhutto meeting: "The President told the Prime Minister that the matter of dropping the arms embargo would receive active consideration."

He said that the President also informed his visitor "that the U.S. would be as helpful as possible in providing quantities of food beyond the 100,000 tons already made available this fiscal year."

"The President also assured the Prime Minister that the economic needs of Pakistan will continue to receive priority attention," Mr. Nessen said.

Mr. Bhutto emphasized Pakistan's security needs. The presidential spokesman reported and Mr. Ford "reaffirmed continued

American support for the integrity and independence of Pakistan."

The United States already is leaning toward canceling the controversial 10-year-old embargo on full arms sales to Pakistan.

The admitted dilemma for U.S. officials is that a change in the arms embargo will raise a major outcry in India, which U.S. officials contend would be unjustifiably alarmed.

To Soften Shift

As a result, a formal decision is likely to be put off until Mr. Bhutto's departure, to soften the policy shift as much as possible with India and to consult with Congress.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger virtually foreshadowed that policy Monday. He told the National Press Club that Pakistan is "an ally which is in the curious position of being subject to American embargo."

That is a prime argument for shifting policy, for the United States is presently selling billions of dollars worth of weapons to Middle East nations, notably Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Kissinger said, however: "I doubt that any formal decision will be made while Prime Minister Bhutto is here."

Indian Arguments

Mr. Bhutto's visit was preceded by Indian arguments against lifting the arms embargo and opposing Pakistani pleas.

Pakistan has been arguing for years that the U.S. arms embargo, while it applies to both India and Pakistan, is unjustifiably weighted against Pakistan because the Soviet Union is India's main arms supplier while Pakistan's armed forces are primarily dependent on U.S. weapons.

Current U.S. policy permits sale of only spare parts and non-lethal military items, U.S. sales to Pakistan amount to about \$35 million annually.

To Mr. Bhutto the issue is even more significant in political terms than in weaponry. As an ally of the United States and as a nation which lost half its territory (East Pakistan, now Bangladesh) in the 1971 war with India, Pakistan, in Mr. Bhutto's view, needs a psychological boost through a demonstration of American support.

Indian diplomats contend that lifting the arms embargo could jeopardize improved U.S.-Indian relations and encourage militaristic tendencies in Pakistan.

Improved Saudi-Iranian Ties May Lead to Military Links

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN (NYT).—Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia have shown signs of improving in recent months, in the view of Iranian officials and other observers here, and are likely to improve further.

"Our relations are improving every day," Ali Riza Hekmati, the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in an interview last week. "We have so much in common. We both have oil, we both belong to OPEC. We have no differences."

Some months ago, other officials here might not have endorsed Mr. Hekmati's view. But the feeling is widespread now that Saudi Arabia may be willing to engage in military cooperation with Iran, which Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has long been urging to buttress the security of the Persian Gulf.

Informal Talks

Late last year when Prince Turki bin Abdel Aziz, one of the most powerful members of the Saudi royal family, visited Iran to observe how the government was integrating the weapons bought with its oil wealth, there were informal talks "from both sides," an informant said. Those talks were reported to have gone very well.

It is believed here that a reason why the Saudi Arabian government had not previously acted on Iran's repeated proposals for some form of collective security was that King Faisal's government feared that Saudi Arabia, with only modest military power, would be the junior partner.

But now that the United States is working to upgrade the Saudi armed forces, the view here is that the Saudi government would be more willing to accept a junior partnership with Iran.

President Park has said that he would regard the result of the referendum as a vote of confidence in himself and would immediately step down if the vote went against the constitution.

Mr. Park introduced the present constitution under martial law in 1972 to gain extra powers.

32 Chileans Seek Asylum

SANTIAGO, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Thirty-two people slipped into the Colombian Embassy here Sunday night to request political asylum, diplomats said Monday. There are now 63 refugees in the embassy.



EMPTY COURTROOM—An usher arranges papers on desk in a deserted courtroom in Rome yesterday on first day of a 48-hour strike by Italian judges, who are demanding higher pay. Some 5,000 of nation's 7,000 judges were reported absent. Senior judges and some others who objected to strike showed up for work.

Gromyko Talks in Cairo End With 'Improved Atmosphere'

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate" resumption of the Geneva conference. But unlike the communiqué signed by Mr. Gromyko during his recent stay in Damascus, it did not name any dates. The Soviet-Syrian communiqué called for a return to Geneva "in February or early March at the latest."

Egyptian officials said that Egypt specifically rejected the naming of dates. They added that they regarded the term "immediate" as flexible enough to give Mr. Kissinger time for another attempt at step-by-step mediation.

The consensus that is emerging here and in other Middle Eastern capitals is that Mr. Kissinger's next mission will be the last of its kind, and that a return to Geneva after that will be inevitable and necessary.

Informal Eastern European diplomats said here today that this was also the position of the Soviet Union. They said that another Israeli withdrawal brought about by Mr. Kissinger would in fact be regarded by the Russians as an excellent preparation for Geneva, provided Mr. Kissinger did not attempt to split Egypt from the rest of the Arabs.

Precisely the same view was stated by Syrian officials in Damascus Friday, before Mr. Gromyko's arrival there.

Mr. Sadat, although voicing far greater confidence in Mr. Kissinger, also has said that the next three months are "crucial" and that all parties must go to Geneva at the end of this interval whether Mr. Kissinger is successful in the interval or not.

Finally, there have been reports from Israel indicating that Israeli officials may be beginning to feel that Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach is about to have run its course and that resumption of the Geneva conference may be desirable. Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban was quoted to this effect a few days ago by the French weekly *Nouvel Observateur*.

IRA and British Exchange Shots Along the Border

BELFAST, Feb. 5 (AP).—British troops exchanged gunfire with the Irish Republican Army today in a frontier battle, the British Army reported.

IRA headquarters in Dublin claimed that more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by their men and that a soldier was wounded in the clash near Keady, on the border of Counties Armagh and Monaghan.

The British forces denied the IRA statement and said that only about 40 shots were fired by four IRA men and that there were no casualties.

The British said that the IRA, operating from hills on the Republic of Ireland side of the border, opened fire on an army patrol with rifles and machine guns.

Meanwhile, about 30 IRA supporters occupied the Belfast offices of Air Lingus, the Irish national airline, and the Irish Tourist Board. They were demanding in support of 19 IRA prisoners now in the 30th day of a hunger strike in the Republic to achieve status as political prisoners.

Two U.S. Tuna Boats Seized by Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 5 (AP).—Two more U.S. tuna vessels have been seized for allegedly fishing within the 200-mile territorial zone claimed by Ecuador.

Ecuador Navy patrol boats now have captured seven U.S. and one Panamanian tuna craft in the last 10 days.

In San Diego, meanwhile, August Felando, manager of the American Tuna Boat Association, said last weekend that the U.S. government is preparing to enter the dispute over Ecuador's claim to a 300-mile fishing limit. He did not say what form U.S. action might take.

Grenade Kills 5, Injures 27 In Israeli Bar

NATANYA, Israel, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A hand grenade exploded in a crowded beach-front night club early today in what police called a possible settling of underworld accounts.

Police said five persons died in the blast and 27 injured were taken to hospitals.

Police said they arrested eight suspects following the explosion in this resort city about 15 miles north of Tel Aviv.

A spokesman said police believed the act was the work of "thugs, or an underworld matter."

Netanya Police Chief Kalman Bornstein said: "There is a very low level of likelihood that this may have been a terrorist act."

Chief Bornstein said someone hurled a smoke grenade into the same nightclub, the Bar Orion, last week.

Most of the casualties today, he said, were aged 19 and 20.

Old Shell Kills 9

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Nine persons were killed and 18 injured—some critically—when an artillery shell, believed to date from World War II, exploded in a crowded Alexandria suburb today.

Three of the dead were children. The shell exploded after it was found by a group of children in a dump in the suburb of Ghorbal.

The children, unaware of what they had discovered, banged it playfully with their fists and sticks until it exploded, police sources said.

Shrapnel was scattered over a large area. The injured suffered head and other injuries.

Israel Sees 'Opportunity'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (AP).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Mr. Sadat's recent promise not to attack Israel could mean "a great opportunity" for advancing prospects of peace.

He told a World Jewish Congress meeting here that Israel would try to persuade the Egyptian leader to put his promise on paper, and would explore this possibility when Mr. Kissinger returns to the Middle East.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Japanese physicists have announced the discovery of another particle in the growing family of subatomic fragments, the observation of which in recent weeks has created turmoil among theorists.

Like the other particles of this group, it is formed in very high-energy collisions. It is heavier than either of the two stable particles of the atomic nucleus (the proton and neutron).

While the newly found particles survive only a fraction of a second, their lifetime is so long relative to other particles of this type, that they fall into a previously unknown category.

It is for this reason that the theorists are excited, for they believe a new door is opening on the behavior of matter, radiation and energy at the most fundamental level.

The new particle has been identified in a manner completely different from the methods used to discover its two or three previously found cousins. The technique is such that, to date, it has been impossible to pin down the particle's characteristics with precision.

Lead Sandwich

The particle has been detected in the records inscribed in a many-layered sandwich of lead and photographic emulsion that has been exposed to a beam of protons with an energy of 206 billion electron volts at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill. The experiment was conducted in 1972 by a team of visiting Japanese under Dr. Kiyoshi Niu of Nagoya University.

Not until now, however, has microscopic examination of the emulsion revealed tracks indicative of the particle's brief existence. The discovery was announced in Japan on Sunday. On Monday, Dr. Taiji Yamamoto at the Fermi Laboratory obtained further details from Dr. Niu by telephone.

Although the particle has been found only once in the emulsions, it or one of its electrically charged cousins, has been detected twice in cosmic-ray observations, Dr. Niu said.

Stanford Experiment

The first indications that a new kind of particle was being observed occurred in November in experiments conducted almost simultaneously at the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif., and the Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton, N.Y., using different methods. They have subsequently been confirmed by other methods.

The mass, or weight, of the first particle observed was such that it completely converted into energy, it would generate 3,100 million electron volts (MEV). A few days later, a second particle with a mass equivalent to 8,700 MEV was found at Stanford.

They were named the psi 3103 and the psi 3700 particles by the Stanford group, and the J particle by the Brookhaven physicists.

Last weekend, the Stanford group reported tentative evidence for a third particle with a mass of about 4,100 MEV.

A Committee on Every Block

Mass Organizations Sustain Cubans' Revolutionary Fervor

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP).—On every city block in Cuba there is one house or apartment that displays a large photograph of Fidel Castro or Salvador Allende, a neighborhood bulletin board and a sign with the initials CDR.

The initials stand for Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and more than 4.7 million of Cuba's 9 million people have joined the local CDR.

The CDR is the largest of several "mass organizations" that inform Cubans about government policies, organize volunteer work projects and help distribute rewards to "good revolutionaries."

They also give millions of Cubans a sense of participation in the 18-year-old government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, which overcame here still calls "the revolution."

Most Cubans seem to belong to several such organizations, all meeting two or three times a month and requiring various types of work from their members.

Narciso Nolas, 33, a Communist party official from the port of Cienfuegos on the southern coast, is a member of his local CDR and the Cultural Workers Union and is an officer in the military reserves. His wife, a schoolteacher, is a member of the CDR and the Women's Federation. High school and college students have their own mass organizations, and schoolchildren are encouraged to join the Pioneers.

"Vanguard Groups

The Young Communist League and the Communist party are not considered mass organizations because their membership requirements are stricter. They are called "vanguard" organizations and are designed to develop leaders rather than to mobilize the masses.

Mobilization is a key role of the mass organizations. Unions organize city workers to cut sugar cane during the yearly harvest. The Women's Federation sponsors sewing courses so women can get jobs in clothing factories. The Pioneers guard the ballot boxes during local elections in Matanzas Province last June.

Opponents of the Castro government often describe CDR members as "housewives" who are too busy with their daily lives to bother with politics.

The CDRs were founded, at Mr. Castro's suggestion, in 1960 to provide "revolutionary vigilance" and head off plots against his young and shaky government. When CIA-backed Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, the CDRs rounded up tens of thousands of supposed "counter-revolutionaries" in what Mr. Castro admitted later was excess zeal.

CDR members still watch for activities that might be "counter-revolutionary." For example, a family recently received a visit from a CDR member, accompanied by two policemen, after a foreigner had visited his home.

Shift to Civic Work

As the government has become more secure, the CDRs—while remaining available to block any anti-government activity—have turned to doing civic work in the neighborhood and instilling enthusiasm for Mr. Castro's program.

The organization now admits anyone who even vaguely supports the government's goals. In many neighborhoods, the only people who are not members—on paper at least—are the very old.

It is difficult to determine how much pressure there is for residents of a block to join and participate in the CDR. Membership in it and other mass organizations is certainly a factor in assessing whether a person has "revolutionary merit."

Under the Cuban system of incentives, an individual's neighbors and co-workers decide, on the basis of his "revolutionary merit," whether he can buy a new television set, become eligible for a free vacation. Sometimes the parents' merit is weighed to decide whether a child should be admitted to a particularly good school, although grades are probably more important.

CDR members are expected to be available for night patrol duty four or five weeks a year. Havana women patrol from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. and men from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m., and their presence is said to contribute to the relatively low crime rate.

"The patrols used to be to protect against sabotage," a patrol leader said, "but now we just watch for criminals."

Asked to recall the last crime committed in his neighborhood, the man thought for a while, then said he thought there had been an attempted robbery at a supermarket about six months before.

Every CDR has an education secretary, usually a woman, who keeps a list of all the school children in the block.

"I see that they go to school clean and well disciplined," said Candelaria Garcia, education secretary in the once-elegant Miramar section of Havana.

Children also participate in CDR activities, such as going around the neighborhood at night checking to see that residents do not leave too many electric lights on.

The CDR headquarters on each block is a repository of revolutionary icons, with posters of Mr. Castro, Che Guevara and Mr. Allende, as well as diplomas the CDR has been awarded for its activities.

Drought Hits Sugarcane

MIAMI, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A drought this winter may trim Cuba's 1975 sugarcane crop by as much as 20 per cent below estimates, a Havana radio broadcast indicated Monday.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said the crop may be down from 700,000 to 1 million metric tons short of expectations. The crop had been estimated in excess of 6 million metric tons.

Cost Doubled For Breeder Reactor Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The first U.S. atomic power plant to produce more nuclear fuel than it burns will cost at least \$1 billion, more than twice its original estimate of just three years ago.

Purification, the cost of developing a nationwide network of these fast breeder power plants to produce electricity is now estimated at \$9.3 billion, almost three times the original figure.

The fast-breeder concept is expected to be fully developed in the United States by the year 2020, when as many as 500 plants might be generating as much as 30 million kilowatts of electricity.

Those are the latest estimates of Westinghouse Electric Co., prime contractor for the first breeder plant, and the Energy Research and Development Administration, which took over the development of the fast breeder from the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission.

The fast breeder, a concept older than the first man-made nuclear chain reaction, involves the use of an atomic power plant that would make more nuclear fuel than it consumed.

Could Stop Mining

Long-term operation of a string of breeder plants would mean that the United States could stop mining uranium by the year 2020, counting only on the fuel produced by the breeder plants each time they completed a five-year fuel cycle.

A breeder mixes uranium and plutonium fuel, then bombards the uranium with high-speed neutrons from a fissioning plutonium. Heat and more plutonium are produced.

The key is a high-speed neutron, twice as fast as the neutron in a conventional chain reaction. Each time 100 uranium atoms absorb 100 neutrons, as many as 180 atoms of plutonium are created.

At a press briefing, Westinghouse officials conceded that the cost of building the first fast breeder plant on Tennessee's Clinch River near Oak Ridge had more than doubled in the last three years. The original estimate was \$700 million. It has now risen to \$1.7 billion.

Of the \$1-billion increase, \$600 million is due to inflation and shortages of critical steel items such as high-speed pumps and valves.

Westinghouse said that \$150 million of the higher cost can be attributed to changes made in the Clinch River plant's safety design.

Jail Fast Ended By Bauder Gang In West Germany

STUTTGART, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Andreas Bauder and Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof, leaders of a gang of urban guerrillas, ended a 5-month-old hunger strike today and other fasting imprisoned supporters followed suit.

Officials said the leaders gave no reason for the decision to end the protest, called in September to demand preferential treatment for "political prisoners"—a status not recognized under West German law.

Doctors have been force-feeding Mrs. Meinhof since her condition became serious.

On Sunday, Mrs. Meinhof, Bauder and 19 other imprisoned followers resisted their hunger strike into a refusal to deal with Frison medical aides began pumping liquids into the prisoners through a tube in the nose, lawyers said.

The leaders of the gang, detained in Stuttgart since the end of their last hunger strike in July, where the other hunger-strikers are located, said their prisoners began ending the protest.

Milwaukee Teachers Win a New Contract

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5 (AP).—Striking Milwaukee teachers and the school board reached tentative agreement yesterday on a two-year contract that would end a strike that began Jan. 20.

The agreement calls for an 8-per-cent salary increase this year and a 9-per-cent rise in 1976. It also provides a 0.5-per-cent increase in pension benefits. The average salary in the Milwaukee system under the old contract was \$12,900 a year. The settlement involves 5,200 teachers.

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Some Effects Released

Judge Panel to Study Nixon Tape Ownership

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The release of the tapes of Richard Nixon's presidential conversations will be taken by a three-judge federal panel.

Following the wishes of the Court of Appeals, U.S. Judge Richey said he would let two other judges be added to help him resolve the legal controversy.

At the same time, Judge Richey said the way for more than 100 boxes of Mr. Nixon's personal papers and pre-presidential acts to be shipped to the president at San Clemente.

Judge Richey said he was prepared to release Mr. Nixon's materials, including a collection of gavel, miniature elephants, letters addressed to him at the White House following his resignation after attorneys advised that the boxes did not

contain documents relating to his presidency.

"We want to emphasize we have no objection to Mr. Nixon obtaining those materials to which he is entitled," Judge Richey said at the conclusion of a three-hour hearing.

17 Files Studied

He indicated, however, that 17 files containing papers relating to the transition between the Nixon and Ford administrations might be excluded from shipment to San Clemente so they can be studied further by attorneys.

Judge Richey also suggested that before shipping any boxes, Mr. Nixon's attorneys should ask the appellate court to relax its freeze on Nixon-related materials. Because the shipment involves only unofficial items, permission is considered certain.

Ownership of Mr. Nixon's presidential documents, including all his tapes, has been complicated by a series of events. Groups of news reporters, historians and professors filed suit last autumn to prevent Mr. Nixon from obtaining custody of those documents.

In the midst of the controversy, Congress in December enacted the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act. It gave the government control of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers and required the General Services Administration to issue regulations by March providing "controlled public access" to the Nixon documents.

Compensation Set

Congress said that Mr. Nixon could be compensated for any loss of such documents that traditionally—but not by law—have been carried away by departing presidents. Mr. Nixon has filed suit challenging the constitutionality of that act.

Judge Richey ruled on Friday that the millions of papers and tapes accumulated during Mr. Nixon's five years in office belonged to the government, and not to Mr. Nixon.

But because the case involved a constitutional question, the appellate court temporarily froze Judge Richey's decision, saying a three-judge panel might have to decide the matter.

Judge Richey said yesterday that "in view of the special circumstances of this case," he would request Chief Judge David Bazelon of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to appoint two other judges to join Judge Richey in resolving the issue.

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SHADOWS ON ICE—Skater makes his way across frozen swamps near Rochester, N.Y., apparently preferring splendid isolation to the city's crowded rinks and ponds.

Ford Learns to Live With TV—and Exploit It

By Thomas Collins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—On the White House lawn, just off the big driveway that sweeps up to the main entrance, a television camera is set up. In a sense, it is staring at President Ford and President Ford is staring back.

The President and television are almost inseparable when it comes to the business of running the country. Almost everywhere he goes, television tries to follow him. In almost everything he does, he and his advisers have to keep television in mind.

Sometimes the camera gives him orders, as it recently did during his pre-State of the Union speech from the White House library. "Stand up," the prompter in the camera told him, and he stood. "Sit down," it directed and he sat.

Sometimes it makes him nervous. "It makes everyone nervous," said Robert Mead, who has been appointed television adviser to the President, a post that had not been officially filled since actor Robert Montgomery used to give tips to President Dwight Eisenhower.

"He was nervous before the State of the Union, and before the library speech, and before the interview with [John] Chancellor

and [Tom] Brokaw the other night. It's the normal nervousness that comes at the beginning. Hell, I've seen Eric Sevareid and Roger Mudd throw up before they went on," said Mr. Mead, who was Dan Rather's producer at CBS before taking the job.

Increasingly, in the opinion of White House reporters, Mr. Ford has come to realize the importance of television in his fight with the Democratic-controlled Congress to get his programs across. What some around the press room consider a media blitz has been taking place in recent weeks, starting with the speech from the library and continuing on through two news conferences, the State of the Union speech, the NBC interview, and his availability to the camera in impromptu gatherings at the White House driveway and the briefing room in the West Wing.

In addition, he has had a heavy schedule of meetings with the print medium—"get-acquainted" sessions and lunches with the editors of The New York Times, The Washington Post, Newsweek, Time, and U.S. News and World Report.

To some reporters, his media schedule reflects what in the Nixon days would have been called a "turn-of-the-press," a boiler-plate operation in which not only his economic program

is being sold but his own political image is being polished.

Although the White House denies it, the underlying reason for the push, according to newsmen, is the recent Harris poll, which showed that 73 per cent of the country does not think he knows how to handle the economic and energy problems. "It's got him terrified," said James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "He wants to change his image to that of an activist president, a decision-maker."

"They mapped it out in Vail, Colorado," CBS's Bob Schieffer said. "I think they decided they had to do something."

But Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, does not see it that way. "I don't think you should view it in terms of a blitz or a PR campaign," he said. "The President worked long and hard at putting his programs together and now he wants to explain them. I've never heard the word 'sold' or 'sell' around here. First of all, it's just not his style."

Mr. Nessen pointed out that there is such a demand by the media for Mr. Ford that he could have two interviews a day. "We're not creating these events," he said. "People are asking for these events."

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Probe on Cause Is Started

U.S. Curbs Firm That Served Poisoned Food on Japan Jet

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Federal and Alaskan health officials have imposed a temporary ban on ham and cold cuts served by International Inflight Catering of Anchorage, Alaska, whose meals Danish officials blamed for an outbreak of food poisoning that affected 144 passengers on a Japan Air Lines flight in Copenhagen Monday.

Quick diagnostic action by Danish doctors set in motion an investigation to determine how the food became contaminated with the toxin that is produced by staphylococcal bacteria.

The action may have prevented outbreaks and a possible plane crash on the nine other Japan Air Lines flights that International Inflight Catering, a subsidiary of the airline, serves when they stop in Anchorage each day.

In Copenhagen, food exporters today rejected the possibility that canned Danish ham, served on the flight, could have been infected when it left the factory in Denmark, AP reported. "The very strict sterilization requirements by U.S. authorities simply make it impossible to export canned ham with the slightest risk of contamination," a spokesman for the Cooperative Slaughterhouse Organization said. The canned ham had been flown from Anchorage from San Francisco.

Staphylococcal food poisoning often has an abrupt and sometimes violent onset, usually two to four hours after a person eats staph-contaminated food. Victims usually experience severe nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea and prostration. The blood pressure sometimes drops to very low levels. Fatalities are rare and most victims recover within two days.

But the severity of symptoms can incapacitate a victim to the point where he cannot carry on normal functions. Depending on the severity of an attack, pilots and copilots might not be able to overcome their reluctance to keep control of a plane.

For that reason, some airlines require that not all crew members eat the same meal.

The Japan Air Lines spokesman said that none of the three cockpit crew members ate the contaminated meal on the flight because it was dinner time for the pilots who boarded at Anchorage and breakfast time for the 344 Coca-Cola salesmen and their wives, who began their chartered flight in Tokyo.

Danish health officials blamed a ham omelette, presumably contaminated with staph bacteria when it was prepared in Anchorage, for producing the passengers' illness.

Danish doctors have released all but six of the 144 ill passengers from hospitals.

It is believed to be civilian aviation's second worst outbreak of food poisoning, which officials of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta have described as a growing public health problem.

On Oct. 10, 1973, 347 passengers on three Pan Am flights from southern Europe to the United States experienced symptoms of staphylococcal food poisoning after eating a custard dessert. All recovered but some required emergency oxygen while the planes flew over the Atlantic.

In a more serious outbreak in 1972, 47 passengers aboard a London-to-Sydney jumbo jet became ill with cholera. The outbreak was traced to hors d'oeuvres. A passenger died.

Eastern U.S. Blanketed by 1st '75 Storm

5-8 Inches of Snow Fall on Major Cities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A huge storm blowing from the Rocky Mountains eastward unleashed its main force today on the Eastern Seaboard, putting five to eight inches of snow on the New York City and Baltimore-Washington areas.

The first major snowstorm of 1975 in the East also dropped up to six inches in the Boston region and other parts of southern New England.

Scores of schools were closed in Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island, and travel was disrupted.

Snow ranged out of the Rockies across the northern and central plains, through the Upper Great Lakes region, across the Appalachian Mountains and east to the Atlantic. The heaviest snowfalls were concentrated on the East Coast.

Storm warnings were posted along the Atlantic Coast from South Carolina to New England. The widespread foul-weather pattern grew out of a combination of storm systems which were centered in the Great Basin west of the continental divide, in southern Ontario and off the Carolina coast.

A growing storm in the West dropped up to three inches of snow on Salt Lake City during the night. Travelers were advised of snow throughout the plateau region.

Temperatures tumbled below zero across the northern plains. Above-normal mildness lingered over much of the eastern third of the country.

The nation's pre-dawn low temperature was -22 at Havre, Mont. Other readings included 24 in Boston, 25 in New York, 34 in Chicago, 20 in Kansas City and 14 in Denver.

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Mystery of Patricia Hearst Is Deep as Ever After a Year

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP).—It is now a year since Patricia Hearst was dragged from her apartment inkeley on the night of Feb. 4, and the mystery of where she is remains as deep as ever.

Three days after the 19-year-old daughter of Randolph Hearst, or of the San Francisco miner, was abducted, the self-styled "Liberal" splinter up, said it was holding her an enemy of the people."

Two months later, in a tape recording, Miss Hearst said that had chosen to join her captors.

Family Hope Today her parents, while he she is still alive, appear have given up hope that she return to them as a member their family, according to an assistant of the Hearsts.

Have to believe that Patty is e" her father is reported to a said recently. "I hope she's l. But as for hauling her k-not a good thing. us to do, for her or for us."

He also told the acquaint- as that he and his wife, heine, would do whatever y wanted them to do for her. ing: "She might not want us help her."

was last Feb. 13 that the urst began to get a taste of it awaited them. A tape rding with their daughter's

voice on it was delivered to a radio station.

"Mom, Dad, I'm OK," she said in a frightened little-girl voice. "These people are not a bunch of nuts. They're perfectly willing to die for what they're doing. I just hope you'll do what they say."

The Hearsts believe they did their best to gain their daughter's release. On the demand of the SLA, they provided \$2 million worth of food for the poor, who rioted, looted and complained.

But on March 8, the voice on the tapes—which were left for discovery in various places—became that of a self-confident young woman urging her parents to comply with her captors' demands.

Just when it seemed her captors would turn her free in order to achieve the distribution of \$4 million more in free food, a new tape said that Miss Hearst had joined her abductors.

"I have chosen to stay and fight," she said. Her family refused to believe it.

Bank Robbery

Then she turned up in a \$10,000 bank robbery where bank employees were carefully told who she was. Her indictment for this has provided the FBI with legal reason for still trying to find her, since no state line was crossed in her kidnapping and therefore no federal statute was violated then.

The FBI said that nothing shows any prior relationship between Miss Hearst and William Wolfe, an SLA member with whom she said, in her last taping: "She might not want us help her."

In early May, it was discovered that the group had lived for some weeks in an apartment in San Francisco.



Patricia Hearst in her student days.

The walls of the apartment were covered with slogans. Debris contained evidence that Miss Hearst had been there. But it turned out that the SLA had gone to Los Angeles—where six of its members, including Mr. Wolfe, were killed in a gun battle.

On the afternoon of May 17, with live television cameras grinding away, the six died by gunfire and asphyxiation as their hideout was surrounded, shot up when they fired at the officers, and hurled when the revolutionaries' own fire bombs ignited.

The Hearsts watched, not knowing whether their daughter was inside the hideout, not knowing for days whether hers was one of the charred bodies recovered there.

The dead were Donald Defreeze,

the black revolutionary who called himself Cinque, and five young whites from middle-class families: Camilla Hall, Nancy Ling Perry, Patricia Soltysek, Angela Atwood and Wolfe.

Miss Hearst and William Harris and his wife, Emily, missed the shootout because they had gone to buy clothing at a sporting goods store, became involved in a fracas with a clerk and were almost caught.

Although a number of federal and state felony charges have been placed against his daughter, Mr. Hearst has told the acquaintance that he is confident she would not spend time in jail if she surrendered. He also says that he has no assurance of that from prosecutors.

The last that was heard from

her was in a tape last June 7, left for a Los Angeles radio station. She reiterated her defiance of her parents and talked of her love for Mr. Wolfe, saying:

"I was ripped off by the pigs when they murdered Cujio," she said, using his SLA name. "Neither Cujio nor I had ever loved an individual the way we loved each other."

Last week, Mr. Hearst issued the following statement in advance of the kidnapping anniversary:

"This is a sad anniversary for us."

"The hardest thing Mrs. Hearst and I have to bear is not knowing whether Patty is alive and well. We believe she is alive and in this country, but since the last tape we have had no word of any kind."

"However, we do have hope—hope she is well and hope that she will eventually decide to come in voluntarily and stop being a fugitive."

Trial Expected

"I don't believe she would be sentenced to a jail term, although she might have to face more than one trial, and the experience would undoubtedly be unpleasant."

"If she doesn't want to return to her past life, we can understand that."

"If she refuses to let us help in her defense, she has an adequate trust fund of her own which could be used."

"In any event, the only thing we want is that she be able to live her own life as a free woman and not go on indefinitely hunted by the police."

"It goes without saying we still love her and would, of course, do anything we could to help her."

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro. The number one selling cigarette in the world.

Ford's Self-Defeating Plans

President Ford is mining no words. "The economy is in a severe recession," begins his annual Economic Report to Congress, submitted Tuesday on the heels of his discouraging budget. Polyantha has lost her hold over public discourse; the sugar-coating industry is in steep decline, along with everything else.

Conceding an economic prospect even worse than its critics had feared, the administration is undermining its own claim to have the situation in hand. The issue for Congress to consider is how much of the projected damage can be attributed to the administration's program, and thus can be averted by legislative action.

Mr. Ford has correctly identified the three problems confronting the national economy: recession and unemployment, inflation and dependence on unreliable sources of energy. He goes on to press an economic energy program that offers no early relief from any one of the problems and in some ways makes them all worse.

In cutting imports of foreign oil by an inefficient and costly tariff mechanism, the President will only be rekindling the inflation that would otherwise have dropped away from the danger point. Against that renewed threat, he is forced into policies that can hardly bring early recovery from recession.

Thus all he has to offer is another year of unacceptably high unemployment, continuing double-digit inflation, with only the most modest alleviation of this country's vulnerability to foreign oil suppliers. About

the only luxury left to the society is the ideological abstraction of theoretical free-market forces which, somehow and in their own good time, will pull the nation through. This is a policy of economic despair and, as partisan Democrats are already observing, political bankruptcy for the Republican administration.

Using the President's own data about high-level unemployment and inflationary pressures, Congress needs to devise a less destructive way to discourage foreign oil imports. We believe that linking a higher tax on gasoline to quota limitations on the quantities of foreign oil to be imported represents a practical road to energy conservation with minimal dislocation of the total economy.

The Congress could also move swiftly to provide far greater stimulus toward recovery than the President has seen fit to propose. The best way to achieve this is through immediate and substantial cuts in withholding taxes, with accent on reductions in low-income and middle-income brackets, plus special allowances for those too poor to pay taxes.

Once these stimulative measures took hold, government tax revenues would be expected to increase and the size of the federal deficit decrease accordingly. Even this reorientation of priorities would not insure smooth passage through the coming year. But it would offer some degree of hope that the defeatist prospects of the President's economic report would not be allowed to materialize.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aid for Cambodia

Mr. Ford's request for \$222 million in military aid for Cambodia makes it necessary to recall the basic American goal there. It is the limited and simple one of helping keep the Phnom Penh government afloat until the Khmer Rouge insurgents agree to sit down and negotiate some kind of settlement with it. President Lon Nol is no Nguyen Van Thieu. He is demonstrably as eager as the South Vietnamese leader is reluctant to find a negotiated way out of his country's predicament. Far from resisting the political compromises called for in an international accord he has signed, Lon Nol has long been on record as offering unconditional negotiations. His adversaries, however, have spurned his every offer. They do not want to share power, even temporarily, but have it all. They are trying now to cut off all supplies coming into Phnom Penh.

Now, given the destructiveness of the war in Cambodia, a powerful argument can be made that it is more urgent to "put the country out of its misery"—by cutting off aid to its government—than to help it remain afloat. The relative geopolitical unimportance of Cambodia to the United States reinforces this argument. There are even some American officials who would recommend or countenance the ending of aid to Cambodia—on grounds that militarily

Lon Nol's fall would give Vietnam's Communists no advantage they do not already enjoy, and politically it might make it easier for the administration to win continued support for Saigon. If Cambodia is to be "put out of its misery," however, this should result from a decision by Cambodians, not Americans. The government's forces are, after all, fighting, not surrendering. Corrupt as that government may be, it still is supported by many Cambodians. (They prefer, or accept, the misery they know to the alternative of a Khmer Rouge takeover.)

This is not to say that the administration has made a strong case for every penny of the extra \$222 million. Indeed, news reports from Phnom Penh indicate a range of judgments there about whether a shortfall would be a military or psychological disaster or whether it would just require more stringent rationing of artillery ammunition. In any event, while the figure is debatable and will surely be debated, the Congress should be considering what political message it wishes to send as well. That message should be, we believe, that the United States will support—in ways limited strictly to material aid, as distinct from active military participation—an embattled friendly government which is making a reasonable effort to resolve its conflict by peaceful means.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ford's Economic Policy

The immediate problem for the United States and the world is still recession. But the greater danger beyond the recession is inflation, inflation exceeding even the intolerable rates of a year ago. This in turn portends even deeper and longer recessions with growing threats to political stability in all the countries affected. President Ford's rhetoric assures us that he is fully aware of these dangers. The whole emphasis of the tough campaign he intends to mount for congressional support will be on the dangers of increasing expenditure to the point where the United States budget becomes almost uncontrollable with massive deficits year after year. Yet by lending the weight of his great office to the announced change in priorities from inflation to recession, a change bitterly resisted by his own Treasury secretary, Mr. Ford has already cast the die for another vicious cycle of boom and bust.

—The Times (London).

The chief danger, probably, that threatens the President's strategy is that the money

he is putting back into the economy through tax cuts and in other ways will begin to make its presence felt towards the end of this year, just when other inflationary pressures are gathering strength. . . . If American inflation, which is not high by some European standards, should exceed expectations by the end of the year, the upsurge of the economy which the President wants to promote in mid-1976 might itself have to be curbed before long. On the other hand, 18 months is a long time and Americans are ingenious people.

—The Guardian (London).

By and large President Ford's general budget strategy must be welcome to his European partners. For whatever reservations one may have about the possible inflationary consequences, any move to get the American economy moving again is almost bound to be helpful to European exporters, and it is significant that even the French government has now joined those who believe that a higher priority must be given to the fight against recession.

—The Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

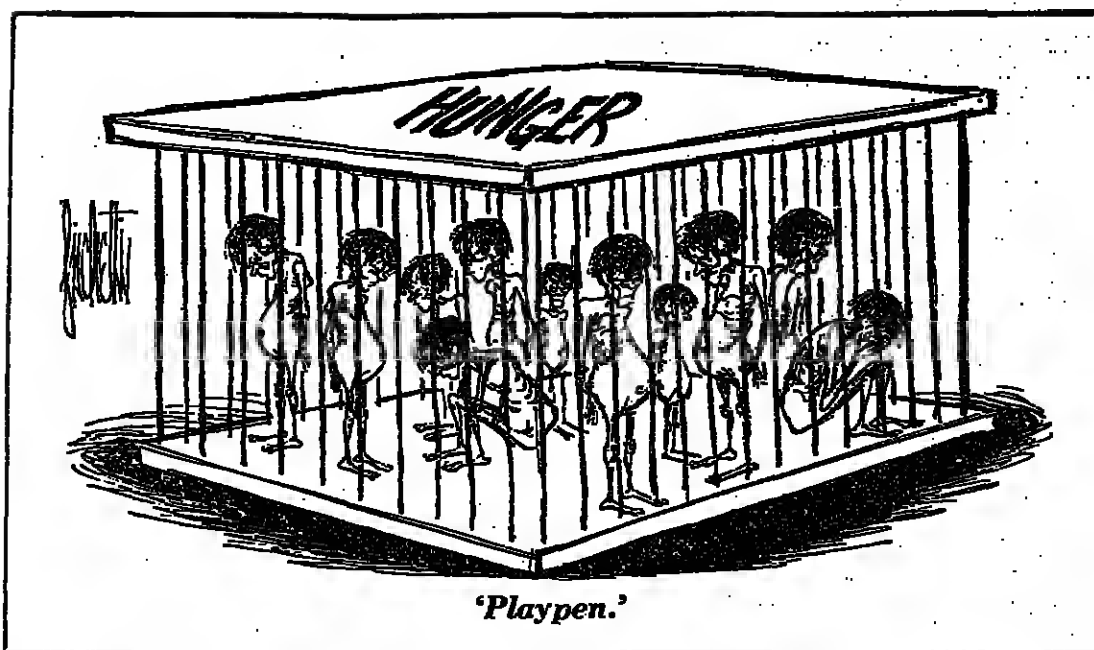
February 6, 1900

NEW YORK—A great isthmian waterway has long been looked upon as an enterprise of more far-reaching consequence and value than either the Suez Canal or the Trans-Siberian railway. To the United States, with no water communications connecting its two vast seaboard, the projected canal has become a commercial and naval necessity.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1925

MIAMI—Mr. Julius Fleischmann, known as the "yeast king," president of the Fleischmann Company and twice mayor of Cincinnati, dropped dead of heart failure here today while on the polo field. He was 53 years of age. He was several times over a millionaire, having entered the yeast manufacturing field at a very early age.



Kremlin Fears a New Hitler

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The powerful image of a new Hitler arising from the present "crisis of capitalism" is being invoked by some Kremlin officials to warn their colleagues of the dangers to come. The U.S. politician, endowed by the Soviet press with some of Hitler's features is Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., whose chances of winning the 1976 presidential election are no longer belittled by Soviet commentators, who used to ridicule his ambitions.

"It can only be hoped," says one Soviet paper, that the U.S. electorate will vote against politicians like Jackson who are pushing the country toward "disaster"—but Moscow's hopes appear slender. The paper was commenting on the Soviet repudiation of the trade-and-embargo agreement, which provides one measure of Jackson's power, even if it is only power to cause mischief in the Kremlin.

The Hitler image was conjured up by politburo member Boris Ponomarev, generally reckoned to be a hardliner, in a speech addressed to the military. The forces now opposing Jackson, he said, are immeasurably greater than in Hitler's time. On the other hand, he argued, a fascist seizure of power now, in the nuclear age, would be "even more dangerous for mankind" than in Hitler's time.

Kissinger Role

Moscow's identification of Jackson with a policy of pressure on the Soviet Union, of "blackmail" and brinkmanship, contrasts with the Soviet view of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the Moscow friend. Kissinger has put Moscow's fears to good use by extracting from it a number of concessions that might help to keep Jackson out of the White House. How did Kissinger manage to get what he described as "substantial concessions" on strategic arms in Vladivostok, after the Russians had refused to make them to Nixon at the previous summit?

Even "leaving Watergate aside," Kissinger has explained, Nixon was a lame-duck President, whereas Ford had announced that he was running for re-election in 1976. "While many have imagined the Kremlin to make concessions in Vladivostok, Kissinger believes, 'because it created a longer political stability'—that is, it held out the promise that Ford might keep Jackson out. Since Kissinger was saying this in Vladivostok to newsmen, it is reasonable to assume that this was also the basis of the argument he had put to the Russians, either explicitly or tacitly.

But any such deal, even a tacit one, began to come apart as Jackson increased the pressure and as the economic situation began to throw doubt on Ford's chances of re-election. The administration proved unable to protect the Kremlin against the Jackson forces on the trade-and-embargo issue, which strengthened the Moscow hardliners who never liked Brezhnev's concessions to Ford. While most of the public debate centered on this issue, what looked like another tacit agreement to keep Jackson out of the White House also began to break down.

Beating Jackson

The best way to beat Jackson on the arms issue would have been to show that the White House and the Kremlin could do more to cut down arms levels by mutual accommodation than Jackson could do by putting pressure on Moscow. The Vladivostok agreement specified a surprisingly high level of arms—2,400 missiles, of which 1,339 were to be MIRVed—which was to be retained until 1985—or was it?

The public outcry against this high ceiling, and against putting off further negotiations on arms cuts to "no later than 1980-81," produced, surprisingly easily, a significant amendment to the Vladivostok agreement. The talks on arms cuts are now to begin immediately after the Vladivostok agreement is put into final form at the Soviet-U.S. summit due next summer. Moreover, Kissinger has taken to stressing that once this agreement is signed, it should be easy to bring the ceiling down quite rapidly and significantly.

He explains that it is not "decisively different whether the level was 2,400 or 2,500, or for that matter 2,000." Once the Vladivostok agreement is in force, he now argues, it would be difficult to prove "that a few hundred extra missiles make so much difference"—and, of course, he is right. But why had he not said that straightaway? Why

did he create the impression after Vladivostok that the reductions would not come for another ten years? Why did he not try at Vladivostok, as he now admits, "to see whether a hundred less would have worked?"

The facts now available suggest that the high arms ceilings agreed in Vladivostok were not designed to last until 1985, contrary to the impression created by the official announcement. Both sides knew then, as Kissinger argues publicly only now, that negotiations for significant arms cuts could begin immediately after this year's summit, not in about 1980, as implied in the Vladivostok communiqué.

Summitry

An announcement at this summer's pre-election year summit that the negotiations for arms cuts had been advanced by five years would have created the impression of rapid progress which would have given the lie to Jackson's complaints. And during next year's summit, just in time for the presidential election, the arms cuts which Kissinger now regards as quite feasible would have been announced with the kind of fanfare that the world has come to expect from the Kissinger spectacles.

Ford could then have been presented as the man who can get the Russians to reduce their missile arsenal, while Jackson would have been maneuvered into an election platform attacking the agreement, which would have

been only one degree worse than criticizing motherhood. Considering the ways of politicians and diplomats, any such understanding would not have been improper or immoral—only that it is wrong in politics which fails.

If there was such an understanding, tacit or otherwise, it failed because Jackson and senators opposed to high arms expenditures, such as Edward Kennedy, joined forces to press for a revision of the Vladivostok agreement. Jackson is now arranging his own "spectacular" in the form of Senate hearings designed to press for further arms cuts. If these are brought about before the next election, as they are almost certain to be, Jackson will claim credit—and the votes. He will have turned the tables on Kissinger.

The Kremlin will go on regarding Jackson as a menace, because the Jackson arms cuts would seek far greater concessions from the Soviet Union than Kissinger believes possible. The other Jackson policies, on such things as trade and emigration, will cause the Kremlin to respond with an increasingly hard line on the whole range of U.S.-Soviet issues, so that his prophecies will prove self-fulfilling.

What began as an attempt at Kremlin-White House collaboration to stop Jackson may in the end propel him to within a measurable distance of the White House—especially if the economic outlook remains as bleak as it is now.

A View From the Village

By James Reston

BUDGARTOWN, Mass.—One of the remarkable things about all the present problems of the United States is the patience of its people. They are obviously troubled but, at least in this village, steady. After Vietnam, Watergate and the other avoidable disasters of the last 10 or 15 years, it would not have been surprising if the present economic crisis had produced an alarming torrent of public protest, but it hasn't happened—at least not yet. President Ford has bombarded the country with pessimistic facts. He estimates that this year's federal budget deficit will be about \$34.7 billion, a peacetime record. He submits a budget of \$38.4 billion for next year, with a \$18.4-billion deficit, and estimates that 8 per cent of the nation's labor force will be unemployed for at least the next two years.

The reaction in this part of the country is surprisingly calm. Massachusetts already has almost 10 per cent of its people out of work and on this island the unemployment rate is even worse, but life goes on about as before. In Boston, the people will go into the streets over racial tension in the schools, but though the Boston Globe proclaims in boxcar type across its front page that "Economic Outlook Dark as Black Depression," there is very little outcry from the people in this vicinity.

It is not that they are indifferent to the problems of high prices and unemployment. In a village like this, they know precisely what is happening to the prices of food and fuel, and more important, they know who among their neighbors is out of work. These are not statistics but human problems in a small town, and the people grumble, but accept them like the weather, as something they cannot change.

This is not because they are convinced that Ford has the answer to their questions. They see him almost every night on television. In his first few months in the White House, he has made more speeches, held more news conferences and visited with more political leaders in more parts of the country than any other chief executive since Franklin Roosevelt, but while they clearly like him personally and wish him well, they are not convinced by his arguments.

His energy and economic programs are too complicated for general understanding. He is now defending and insisting on his tax rebates and budget deficits with as much energy and zeal as he proposed more taxes and more austerity only a few months ago. People here keep asking awkward questions: How could this conservative President ask us to save, sacrifice and clean up our plates just the other day, and

now suggest that we spend our way out of the recession, restrict social security benefits and food stamps, and still send half a billion dollars to Vietnam and Cambodia when we have a \$33-billion deficit?

The people here get all the arguments in their own way, and yet they are not angry or ugly about it. The Democrats and the Congress have no answer either, they say.

Folks here are skeptical and vaguely cynical, but not pessimistic and not really surprised by our present troubles. They blame all politicians but also they often blame themselves.

"We've been kidding ourselves," they say over and over, "and now we're in trouble, but it will get better after a while."

In every crisis in America, it's reassuring to get out into the country. The people are more understanding than the politicians. They don't expect the President to be consistent or have all the answers so they wait and watch.

Later, if the prices and the unemployment go up, it may be different, but for now, the mood outside Washington is more tolerant and hopeful than in the capital.

Letters

Damaging the CIA

Franklin Lindsay (CET, Jan. 31) gave a well-needed, overdue counter-opinion to the current cleanup going on at the CIA & its Watergate hysteria.

It is very naive to think that a country as large and complex as the United States can be run, created and protected without a CIA or its equivalent. However, as Mr. Lindsay pointed out in his gardening metaphor, some of the CIA's powers may, indeed, be long overdue for a seasonal pruning; not a foolhardy shear job, Moderation, please.

GWENDOLYN PHILLIPS, Cambridge, England.

Global Firms

The article "Planet Earth, a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary" (IFT, Jan. 29) makes most interesting reading since it reveals accurately the basis which the writers used to judge multinational firms. The opening paragraph states this in the terms of "capitalism" (the rights of man) as dominant whereas they desire "statism" (the right of the state to be supreme). The writers are certainly entitled to their opinions but I object to trying to influence people by insinuation and misinterpretation.

The writers, Richard Barney and Ronald Muller, point out the failure of free enterprise (capitalism) to better conditions in developing countries. It isn't the failure of capitalism as much as the system they advocate: a mixed economy or benevolent fascism.

It is impossible to mix oil and water and so it is with capitalism and statism. The statement "their multinational firms profit-maximizing strategies conflict with development needs" would tell us that a no-profit motive is best. Best for whom? The only way that business can expand, employment increase, plants be modernized to increase efficiency and to reduce prices

is to realize a profit. If they cannot realize a profit through government intervention in the general marketplace, where will the necessary funds to accomplish this come from? If from the government, it comes either from taxation or from the printing press. We see the results of these practices today throughout the world.

The statement "More importantly the technology is labor-saving" conveys the hope that the use of human labor is more efficient and desirable than the use of a machine. This is a misstatement of fact. . . . The writers also confuse unemployment with mechanization.

HARRY R. SHAW, Zurich.

May Day

In response to The Washington Post editorial, "Verdict on U.S. Protesters" (IFT, Jan. 23), it should be understood that law enforcement officials blatantly ignored the political nature of anti-war demonstrations. At these affairs, young people were often arrested on charges of vagrancy, disturbing the peace,

A few weeks later, Frank Carlucci, a Portuguese-speaking U.S. diplomat, was chosen as ambassador to replace Stuart Mead Scott, a political appointee. Mr. Carlucci has denied that the CIA was intervening in Portuguese affairs.

U.S. aid to Portugal has been insignificant since the April 25 coup. Congress so far has approved only \$10 million in aid through another \$15 million. "It is a ridiculously small sum," say sociologist and Socialist party member Antonio Barreto.

The World Bank, which can under much criticism for cutting off aid to Chile during the first two years of the Allende regime, is examining its credit policy to Portugal. Commercial banks, which also drastically reduced aid to Chile in 1973-74, are said to be working on a \$150-million credit line for Portugal.

Unites Chile in 1973-74, Portugal is not in dire financial straits, mostly because its gold at the present market rate, worth about \$10 billion, is not bad for a country with a population of only 8.7 million. "It is a limit, however, to how long a nation can live off its reserves, especially with investment falls, and inflation running at 30 per cent."

Unemployment still is not out of sight, since the government has outlawed the firing of workers. Tourism was off this year as foreign remittances from Portuguese workers abroad are falling, as some of them begin to return home from the recession in northern Europe.

Moscow Mission

This is not a picture in which the Soviet Union is going to be of much help. Mr. Cunhal returned from a mission to Moscow in October with what many here thought were disappointing results. The Russians admitted to buy Portuguese aluminum, shoes, and wine, hardly enough to move Portugal up from its \$800 per capita income level, the lowest in Europe.

The Russians will pay three seconds a liter (about 12 cents) for good Portuguese red wine, less than they pay for Spanish wine.

It is likely that Portugal will move closer to the European Economic Community as it sheds off the vestiges of the oligarchy. There is opposition to this within the military and the government from those who feel that "the community is going through its own crisis at present but there are many who believe that Portugal, like Spain, belongs in the community."

The unknown element as Portugal moves closer to democracy is the people—who will be voters after half a century of silence. The military has been trying to educate them to vote left, right, but conservatism is believed to run deep here. There is strong support within the Council of 20 for military intervention in the constituent assembly—the results are not to their liking. The vote has been promised before April 25, the anniversary of the 1974 revolution.

The timetable now mentioned would give the assembly six months to write the constitution with elections for a national assembly following a few months after that, and then—finally—military stepping down. But no one is willing to say for certain that the timetable will be met.

Whites Back Colored Vote In S. Africa

Seat in Parliament Supported in Poll

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (AP).—More than half of South Africa's 4 million whites believe that the nation's mixed-race population, the coloreds, should be represented in Parliament, according to results of a nationwide poll published today.

The poll, conducted by Market Research Africa on behalf of the newspaper the Johannesburg Star, said that 57 per cent of the nation's whites believe that coloreds should be allowed to represent their own people in Parliament.

South Africa's 2.3 million coloreds currently have no seat in the country's all-white Parliament.

Coloreds were disenfranchised after the National party gained power in 1948 because their votes in Cape Town constituencies went to the opposition United party. Blacks have never had the vote.

Only 24 per cent of the whites polled were opposed to the idea, according to the survey.

Province Opposed

Of South Africa's four provinces only the Orange Free State was opposed to the idea, the newspaper reported.

A total of 1,000 whites were interviewed at home in cities, towns and villages across the country, the newspaper said.

At the same time, the minister of community development has granted permission for the first time in 10 years to Indians and coloreds to attend a separate performance at the Johannesburg Civic Theater Feb. 13.

The decision does not apply to Africans.

During the last 10 years, the government had repeatedly turned down requests to open the theater to nonwhites.

The announcement follows the recent decision in Cape Town to open the Nico Maier Opera House to coloreds.

Train Racism Relaxed

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Black passengers traveling on South Africa's two luxury express trains, the Blue Train and the Drakensberg, may now use dining cars and bars along with whites, a railroad spokesman said Monday.

In the past, black passengers on the two expresses were served in their compartments. However, the regulations will still apply on all other South African trains.

The spokesman said the decision put the luxury trains in the same position as some expensive South African hotels, which are now allowed to serve black and white customers together.

San Francisco School Board Drops Sports to Save Money

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP).—The board of education has voted to halt immediately athletic programs in San Francisco public schools in hope of saving \$200,000.

The action, approved in a 6-1 vote last night, is one of several anticipated actions aimed at cutting spending by \$4 million, the amount by which current spending exceeds revenues.

The action means that baseball, track and swimming seasons will not begin, directly affecting an estimated 12,500 youngsters. A commitment of \$25,000 from the mayor's youth fund apparently prevented a midseason halt in basketball play.

The reduction affects boys' and girls' competitive sports from elementary through high school. It does not affect basic physical education, required by state law.

More than 400 pupils, coaches and parents crowded into the meeting to protest the decision.

"Physical education is an integral part of the school and must not be considered like English, math, science," the coaches' association president, Erv Delman, told the board. He said 12,500 pupils would be affected.

Several San Francisco supervisors have said they would ask Mayor Joseph Alioto for emergency funds to keep athletic programs going.

Leroy Cannon, the board's legal adviser, said the school district could not afford to keep the

Job Curbs Asked For Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—In a move to end the employment of illegal aliens in the United States, the administration has proposed that all job applicants be required to prove they are U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens.

The proposal was made yesterday by Acting Attorney General Lawrence Sullivan, who told the House Subcommittee on Immigration that it was the best way to assure that illegal aliens do not take jobs that could go to U.S. citizens or legal-resident aliens.

Mr. Sullivan testified concerning a bill proposed by House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., that would prohibit employers from hiring someone known to be an illegal alien.

French Blast Kills 3

REMOURS, France, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Three workers were killed today in an explosion at a dynamite factory near this town.



FUNERAL IN CAIRO—Thousands of mourners carry painting of Om Kalthoum, the Arab world's singing idol who died Monday, at funeral in Cairo yesterday.

Some Called 'Immature' Women, Alcohol Distracting Mideast Student Pilots in U.S.

By Nicholas C. Chriss

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5.—An Iranian student pilot arrived recently at Lackland Air Force Base near here, placed his coat on his bed, left for a few moments and returned to find \$120 missing.

"It happens quite often to our people in this country," a Middle East liaison officer here said.

A Saudi Arabian student at the Defense Language Institute at Lackland told a friend that he was shocked to walk into his classroom the first day and find a female instructor.

"I kept looking at her legs," the student said. "I looked at her knees. I couldn't concentrate. I wanted to walk out."

Thousands of foreign students, most of them from Iran, a non-Arab state, and Saudi Arabia, train at the military bases nearby, including pilot schools at Randolph Air Force Base and the language institute at Lackland.

Other students come from Kuwait, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Bahrain.

The cultural shock caused by the miniskirts, the free-flowing alcohol, and the violence and crime results in unhappy and strange experiences for the young men.

Many of the Middle Easterners, who come from more puritanical cultures, simply gape at the miniskirted women or try to meet them.

"Dying of Thirst"

"They are like a man dying of thirst in the desert who comes upon an oasis," said a man who has met many of the students.

A favorite meeting place for the foreign students is around the Alamo, where they try to pick up women. One Arab student wrote home about the Alamo in such glowing terms that his father, a sheikh, wrote to a Houston attorney and asked if he could buy the Alamo. Gov. Dolph Briscoe promptly rejected the offer.

A man who has had considerable experience with the students is Aziz Shihab, a veteran journalist here and a Palestinian refugee who came to this country in 1967 and is now a U.S. citizen.

"They want to meet two or three women a day, if they can find them," he said. "If they did the same thing to women back home, speaking to them like they do here, they could get stoned to death," said Mr. Shihab, who has tried to introduce the young Arabs to more prosaic pursuits.

Part of the difficulty, he said, is disinterest on the part of San Antonio families, including about 200 of Arab descent.

Mr. Shihab said a reason that many Arab students are not invited to U.S. homes is that the Americans are told by the Arab liaison officers that there should be no young women present, no alcohol and no discussion of politics.

Fear of Questions

"The Arabs have a dreadful fear of being asked political questions," he said. "They are afraid they may be quoted or misquoted at home and that the repressive measures will be taken against them. They may not be promoted or they may not be permitted to travel again."

There are currently 187 Iranian pilots in training in the United States, and 427 in nonflying courses such as aircraft maintenance. There are 31 pilots and 66 ground personnel from Kuwait and eight pilots and 74 in ground maintenance from Saudi Arabia.

At the Defense Language Institute, there are about 1,500 foreign students taking specialized English courses aimed at specific fields such as aerospace medicine and sophisticated weaponry. More than half of them are from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Some U.S. officers say that the Middle East students often are immature, and that because of their countries' nonindustrial background they are years behind in mechanical ability.

Col. James Scarff Jr. of the Randolph AFS Training School said, "We don't expect foreign students to achieve quite the same status our students do. They need more attention, but what the hell, I'd hate to do it in Arabic."

Los Angeles Times

Significant Changes Take Place Kadar TV Satire Symbolizes Easing of Rule in Hungary

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST, Feb. 5 (WP).—By local standards it was a sensational event. Just after one-half of Hungary's population had settled down in front of their television screens to watch the New Year's Eve show, a comedian started imitating the man whose voice, manner and style are known to virtually all Hungarians over age 7—Janos Kadar, the Communist party leader.

The unnamed comedian routine was so unexpected that an ominous silence fell over the television studio audience. Suddenly, a microphone in the back of the auditorium picked up the voice of an old lady filled with apprehension as she uttered, "Jesus Christ."

The comedian, appearing totally unruffled, stepped out of the role and, looking in the direction of the old lady, said: "No, no. You've got the right floor but the wrong department."

This broke the ice and the audience roared with laughter as the comedian, Gen. Hoff, continued gently to satirize Hungary's leader by using Mr. Kadar's penchant for chess to mock his political pragmatism: "You've got to sacrifice a couple of pawns to get the queen."

The show was of course a great hit and it was rebroadcast last Wednesday. That Mr. Hoff could satirize the leader—even with a good deal of ambiguity over the state-operated television network is an unprecedented event in Eastern Europe. Obviously, it was staged with the approval of highest party authorities.

Normally, party chiefs are treated as deities in party-controlled media. Even in Yugoslavia, with its more relaxed cultural climate, no one would ever dream of satirizing President Tito on television. And Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys the grandeur and glamour of an emperor in his country's media.

In Hungary, however, significant changes have been taking place—changes in style if not in substance. A few days after the television show, the Budapest newspaper Erti Hirlap broke another unwritten rule of the Communist press when it carried a front-page cartoon of the effect: "I shall give a kick out of it (the TV show)."

In a definite way, the 62-year-old Kadar has managed to enhance his reputation and win a degree of public affection by pursuing policies aimed at domestic independence.

The passage of time has blurred the stigma once attached to his role in 1956, when Soviet tanks crushed the Hungarian rebellion and installed him as first secretary of the Communist party.

Over the last decade, Mr. Kadar has quietly and gradually relaxed cultural policies, phased out the rigidly ideological approach to the economy and cautiously switched over to market-oriented policies. As a result, Hungary's standard of living has been rising.

Indeed, most Hungarians seem comfortable with Mr. Kadar and the unspoken TV spoof was interpreted by them as a sign that Mr. Kadar is comfortably secure in his preeminent power position. With a party congress coming up next month, the people had worried about possible personnel changes and the hint that Mr. Kadar is going to continue in his present post is regarded as a positive development.

Bridge Expert, Ex-Stockbroker Wainwright Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Stuyvesant Wainwright, 84, a contract bridge expert and a retired stockbroker who was a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, died yesterday in Naples, Fla.

Mr. Wainwright, an uncle of a former congressman with the same name, was associated with the brokerage firm Eastbrook & Co. when he retired in 1958.

Mr. Wainwright was a life master bridge player and, with Harold Vanderbilt, organized the Vanderbilt Cup Tournament.

Donald W. Taylor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 (NYT).—Donald W. Taylor, 55, dean of the Yale Graduate School, died of cancer early yesterday at the Yale Health Services Center.

Mr. Taylor, who was also Eugene Higgins professor of psychology at Yale, had been at the school since 1955. He assumed his graduate school post in 1969.

Louis Jordan

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (AP).—Band leader Louis Jordan, 58, who introduced humor into his blues and made five million-selling records, including "Is You Is or Is You Ain't My Baby?" died yesterday of a heart attack.

Among the hit songs which were recorded during his career were "Knock Me a Kiss," "I'm Gonna Move to the Outskirts of Town," "Choo-Choo, Ch' Boogie" and "Saturday Night Fish Fry."

Anatoly Blagonravov

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Anatoly A. Blagonravov, 50, one of the Soviet Union's top space experts, has died, the news agency Tass said today.

Mr. Blagonravov headed the Engineering Research Institute. He also served as a deputy Soviet representative to the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Space.



BRAVE GESTURE—A member of the Menominee Warrior Society raises clenched fist as he is led to court by sheriff's deputy at Shawano, Wis., for arraignment.

33 Menominees Are Charged After Leaving Former Novitiate

SHAWANO, Wis., Feb. 5 (AP).—Charges that could bring prison terms of more than 90 years were filed yesterday against five of the Indian militants who surrendered Monday night after a 34-day siege at a religious estate here.

Twenty-eight others were charged with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct when they appeared for arraignment yesterday. Nine persons under 18 were to be handed over to juvenile authorities.

All of the 33 adults pleaded not guilty.

The Indians, members of the Menominee Warrior Society, seized the former Alexian Brothers Novitiate in nearby Gresham Jan. 1.

Under a pact with the Chicago-based order, the former Roman Catholic estate is to be donated to the 2,300-member Menominee tribe as a health and school facility.

Quake Felt in Peking

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP).—A strong earthquake rocked the southern region of the Liaoning Peninsula in northeast China yesterday, Japan's Meteorological Agency said. The Peking correspondent for the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun reported that the quake was felt for more than a minute in the Chinese capital, but caused no damage.

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BALLET

Panovs Make Triumphant U.S. Debut

By Clive Barnes

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (NYT)—So at last it happened. Galina and Valery Panov, the Israeli emigrés from the Soviet Union, finally, after all manner of alarm and excursions, to say nothing of injuries, made their American debut last night in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia auditorium, called the Spectrum, is an admirable place for sports, political conventions and gladiatorial contests, but as a setting and ambience for the two great dancers, it left about as much to be desired as Shea Stadium would for a chess championship.

The bare, square stage, covered with what looks like slippery linoleum and backed by a necessarily amplified Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and the conductor, Robert Zeller, both rather too visible, was hardly conducive to artistry.

Yet, particularly in their final pas de deux from "Harlequinade," pure genius triumphed over all circumstances. Here, Panov, as nimble as quicksilver, leaping through the air with happy grotesqueries, enchanted the vast, virtually capacity audience. But especially in the coda, this was almost the old Panov who had captivated me seven years ago in Leningrad.

Mrs. Panov, insouciant, perfect and as dazzling as a ballerina in full cry, made him the ideal

partner, and together they moved this huge audience of more than 10,000 to a fantastic ovation, full of flowers, floating balloons and blown kisses.

The program had started somewhat tentatively with the "Nutcracker" pas de deux, a five-minute piece of sugar icing hardly suitable for the hot lights of the arena. Both dancers seemed desperately nervous.

The choreography by Vasily Vainonen, adapted by Panov himself, was unfamiliar and undistinguished. Mrs. Panov instantly revealed both her imperious Leningrad schooling with her finely sculpted arms and delicate breathing, but both dancers also betrayed their nerves with a couple of missed relevés from her indifferent prouette à la second from him and a badly muffed lift from both.

Things brightened up considerably with excerpts from "The Lady and the Fool," a ballet created for Panov to Shostakovich music by Konstantin Boyarsky when Panov was a member of the Maly Theater Ballet. The choreographic conception—a Russian won over to tenderness by a ladylike young girl—proved crude, but the dancers' intensity carried all before it.

Panov is a magnificent character dancer with an impetuosity and drive that effortlessly places him in the first rank; this was evident even in this harmless piece of Soviet kitsch. Mrs. Panov,

all affronted but melting innocence, equally floated obviously over the banality of the dust.

It was also Boyarsky who was responsible for the Kirov ballet's revival in 1961 of Fokine's "Petrushka," in which Panov had his first great Leningrad success. It is a role that has since always been closely associated with him, not least as a symbol during his days of exile when the Soviet authorities forbade him to perform following his request to emigrate to Israel.

Here, Panov gave the cell scene, a tricky thing to do without a cell setting, which, however, he managed to suggest with the illusionist confidence of a Marcel Marceau.

The choreography itself, largely based on Leonid Leoniev's 1930 Soviet production of the Fokine, differs in places from the original, stressing more the heroic nature of Petrushka rather than his puppet despair. His virtuosity here—not found in the Fokine choreography—was impressive, but even more impressive was his sense and conception of the Russian soul and spirit.

These were not the best circumstances in which to greet the Panovs, but the greeting has at last been accomplished. Soon they are to dance in San Francisco and in the spring they are to appear in London with London's Festival Ballet in "Petrushka," "Giselle," and Rudolf Nureyev's staging of "The Sleeping Beauty."

Valery and Galina Panov dancing in Philadelphia Tuesday night.



Film Prompts Question

Fact or Fiction—Fire Threat In High-Rise Buildings

By Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK (NYT)—Irwin Allen, the producer of "The Towering Inferno," the film in which a 138-story skyscraper burns as if it had been dropped, says that he spent two-and-a-half years researching the subject of fires in high-rise buildings.

But fire experts say that the film, which has set some city dwellers worrying about whether the high-rise buildings in which they spend their days are actually safe, is riddled with technical errors. Battalion Chief Jack Cavallaro of the San Francisco Fire Department, who served as technical adviser to the film, admits that the holocaust in "The Towering Inferno" was "a way to sell a message to the people, a way to get a point across. But it wasn't very plausible, no."

And John O'Hagan, New York fire commissioner, calls the fire in the film "highly implausible, particularly in terms of the way it spread."

Yet both experts state that the problem of fires in high-rise buildings is the most frustrating one they face, and each looks pains to separate themselves from the position taken by spokesmen for the real-estate industry, which reacted to the film with horror and has let loose a barrage of statements that high-rise buildings are almost danger-free.

In Perspective

"We could have another fire as serious or more serious than the fire at 1 New York Plaza," Mr. O'Hagan said, referring to the 1970 fire that caused two deaths and \$2 million in damage in any high-rise fire ever in the United States. "But to put it in perspective, we do not have the sort of design deficiencies in our buildings that could permit loss of life in the hundreds, as in 'The Towering Inferno' fire."

In "The Towering Inferno," faulty wiring ignited combustible cleaning materials to start the fire—lifelike somewhat implausible since electrical switching equipment is not likely to be placed in a janitor's closet. As the fire spread, Paul Newman—who, as the architect, was a cross between Howard Roark and James Bond—accomplished a heroic rescue as a gas line burst in the fire stairs.

Gas lines, however, are never placed in fire stairs, and it is unlikely that they could burst through the walls of an emergency stairwell.

The fire in "The Towering Inferno" also spread into the central core of the building, the masonry-enclosed area in which

all mechanical equipment and services, such as elevators, are concentrated, and this, too, stretches the limits of credibility for most experts. Also, the means by which the fire was finally extinguished, the dynamiting of roof tanks containing a million gallons of water, is untenable because the weight of so much water would have been more than the building could support. Most rooftop water tanks contain no more than 25,000 gallons.

Serious Dangers

Nonetheless, fire experts agree that recent high-rise office construction does pose serious dangers that were not present in earlier skyscrapers. Before World War II, construction was largely of heavy masonry, and floors were divided into small offices. But postwar skyscrapers have generally been built in the International Style of steel and glass, with open floor, service cores, sealed windows and an intermediate space between the ceiling and the floor above, called the plenum, for the air-ventilation system.

The existence of the core, which can act like a chimney, the plenum and the large amounts of open space can contribute to the spread of smoke and fire. As a result, New York City's new fire code for office towers requires that floors lacking sprinkler systems be divided into units no larger than 7,500 square feet unless buildings possess special fire-detection devices.

Fire officials hope that building owners will install smoke systems, which Mr. O'Hagan considers the most effective means of fire fighting in high-rise buildings. They have rarely been known to fail (although the sprinkler system did fail in "The Towering Inferno," another of the film's implausibilities, experts say), but have not been widely used in office towers, largely for cost reasons. The average about \$1 per square foot of office space, which could put the cost of a sprinkler system at more than \$1 million for many new structures.

In spite of the potential dangers of high-rise fires, statistics do in fact show that they remain at least relatively safe. As a result, fire-insurance premiums for new high-rise buildings in New York remain relatively low. However, fire departments admit to having no solution to one of the most obvious, and basic, problems in fighting fires in high-rise buildings: the inability of their equipment to reach higher than 10 stories.

Origin of Picture Of Washington Is Questioned

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A controversy has arisen over the authenticity of a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington which has hung in the White House for more than 175 years.

"The painting is not by Gilbert Stuart," says Marvin Sadik, director of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. "The painting is by Gilbert Stuart," replies Clement Conger, curator of the White House.

Mr. Sadik told Milton Esterow, editor of the magazine Art News, that he thought Stuart's pupil, William Winstanley, "was the culprit who manufactured" the White House version, which hangs in the East Room.

The dispute about the picture is the subject of an article by Mr. Esterow in a forthcoming issue of the magazine, "Is the George Washington Portrait in the White House a Fake?"

LONDON

U.S. Ice Cream in European Foray

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (NYT)—New England Ice Cream is the new success story of old London Town. West European capital to be assaulted by the American-style cold front will be Paris.

Chicago-born advertising executive William Blackburn moved to England 12 years ago, representing Mirvise & Co. Four years ago he set up his own agency, Blackburn Dalley Ltd. Since much of his career had been spent developing products for his clients, he decided to try one on his own.

The product he missed most in London was American ice cream. As a child, Bill's chore was to crank the freezer for the peppermint ice cream Mrs. Blackburn served at her parties. That youthful association put green peppermint among the six flavors currently presented by the New England Ice Cream Company Ltd.

In 1973 Blackburn, with a South African and two English friends, pooled a sum under £20,000, established a company and started with the market research. First fact: the annual British per capita consumption of ice cream is only an eighth of that of the consumption in the United States.

"No intense pleasure goes with ice cream eating as in our American culture," said Blackburn in the living room of his pretty Regency house. "Once you've tasted it, you don't have to reason why."

Laboratory tests showed the average British ice cream to be made with vegetable fats, which leave an oily aftertaste. Air gave it volume and the injection of a chemical helped it maintain its shape. At room temperature it does not melt, but seeps into a sponge-like mass.

Recently Blackburn was quoted in the Financial Times expressing his opinion that most British ice creams would not be allowed on the market in the U.S.

A dairy in Devonshire was given a New England recipe for vanilla ice cream and told to follow it using the finest local cream and butter. Mr. Martin de Blank, a London caterer, was asked to stock it for a trial run. Those who

said the British would never eat ice cream in winter were obliged to eat their words.

There are now 80 retail outlets in London, in neighborhood shops and delicatessens, plus such fancy food stores as Harrod's, Jackson's Piccadilly and Fortnum & Mason. Two restaurants, Leth's and Carriars, have adopted New England with enthusiasm.

The flavors are natural and generously doled. The range includes vanilla, Dutch chocolate, coffee, green peppermint, wild blueberry and Vermont maple pecan. The chocolate comes from Holland. The blueberries, the pecans and the maple syrup are imported from the United States. Colombia supplies the robust coffee beans which are roasted and ground just prior to the fabrication of the coffee-ice cream.

At the moment, the company intends to add a fudge ripple. The presentation shows the approach of sophisticated American advertising techniques. The cardboard tub package includes the design of a winter cottage which pleases children. The name New England suggests a region not too foreign to the English. The hand lettering in all the promotional suggests a product from a home kitchen. A Pledge of Quality on the box evokes a seal of approval.

The company's refrigerated delivery truck has star-spangled sides of red, white and blue. Looks like a harbinger of the American Continental. New England Ice Cream sells for 70 pence a British pint (depending upon the store).

Although the French know how to make good ice cream, it is far more expensive and the approach is formal. After Paris, Blackburn intends to approach Copenhagen and certain cities of Germany. He considers New England Ice Creams as a product for the mass market. For the mass market, he is already busy, developing a new type of pet food.

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Study Says U.S. Baby Food Has Non-Nutritious Additives

By Marlene Simons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A study on infant feeding practices, released here yesterday, has accused the baby-food industry of adding unnecessary, non-nutritious ingredients to its products, without regard to their effects on health.

The report was issued by a 12-member committee of nutritionists, physicians and laymen. It accused manufacturers of adding sugar, salt, spices, sodium nitrite (a substance linked to cancer in animals) and large amounts of water to enhance flavor and appearance and, thereby, increase sales. Exposure to sugar at such an early age, the study said, "might lead to a preference for 'junk food' and a diet which might cause obesity."

At the same time, 88 members of Congress and two public interest groups—the Center for Science in the Public Interest and Label, Inc., a body concerned with improved labeling—petitioned the Food and Drug Administration to require that percentages of all ingredients appear on baby food.

Consumer Deceived

"Sugar and modified starches add empty calories—no protein, vitamins or minerals—and modified starches disguise the high water content of many products, deceiving the consumer," Patricia

Hausman, who directed the study, said. "Despite our repeated requests, Gerber, Heinz and Beech-Nut have refused to disclose how much sugar and starch are added to each of their products," she said. "Parents certainly have a right to know the composition of the foods they feed their children."

A spokesman for Gerber denounced the study and said his company was unalterably opposed to the idea of labeling ingredients by proportion.

"The formulation of products in a highly competitive business is privileged information and I think this is as true in the food industry as in any other industry," he said.

He denied that his firm was motivated by commercial rather than nutritional interests. "We have been in the baby business since 1828," he said. "We have always been guided by the opinion of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Academy of Science's Committee on Food and Nutrition, plus extensive research in our laboratories."

The director of the study said parents who were worried about processed baby foods could make their own. "Just throw some meat, or steamed vegetables or fruit in a food grinder or a blender. It's cheaper and you can be sure that it's wholesome."

C. Los Angeles Times.

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BUSINESS

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Stocks Rally After Midday Profit-Taking

Dow Is Up 9.78 In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened on a firm note, ran into a midday bout with profit-taking and closed with a sizable gain today.

Analysts could find no particular reason for the afternoon strength. They said that when the profit-taking subsided the market appeared to attract fresh buying support.

Part of the initial strength stemmed from a reduction in the discount rate to 8 3/4 from 7 1/4 per cent, announced after the market closed yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was ahead 3.29 at 1 p.m., finished with a gain of 9.78 at 717.55.

Volume on the Big Board totaled 28.83 million shares, up from 21.04 million yesterday.

Baker Industries, which said it expects to report a higher 1974 net, gained 3 1/8 to 19 1/2.

Dow Chemical rose 1 1/8 to 62 3/4 after reporting improved earnings.

Cooper Laboratories added 1 5/8 at 7 1/4. The firm said it knew of no reason for the stock's advance.

Thomas & Betts advanced 1 3/4 to 34 1/2 after a delayed opening. The firm said 1974 earnings, due to be released next week, will be higher.

Pan American was also active, falling 1/8 to 4 1/8. Pan Am stock had recently gained on reports that the company was close to an agreement with Iran that would relieve its financial problems while preserving its identity. However, today, Treasury Secretary William Simon said the administration is reviewing its position on the possible Iranian investment.

Auto stocks were also active with General Motors ahead 1 3/8 to 37 1/8 up 7/8 and Chrysler up 1/4 at 10 1/4.

American Motors closed at 43 1/8, unchanged. The company omitted its dividend, saying the second-quarter outlook was unfavorable. It also forecast an improvement in industry sales in the second half of this year.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 47 to 74.65.

The most active issue was Syn-tek, which closed at 33 3/4, up 1. Also active were Western Industries, closing at 33 3/4, down 5/8, and Imperial Oil class A, unchanged at 26. Dome Petroleum rose 1/8 to 24.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.11 to 68.12.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures traded on the minus side all session.

Soybeans were down 10 cents, wheat nine cents, corn and oats 4 1/2 cents. Soybean meal lost about \$2 a ton and soybean oil was down 50 points, or half-a-cent a pound.

Rebates Boost U.S. Auto Sales

New U.S. car sales were up 42 per cent in the last third of January from the middle period of the month, but analysts say the industry's price rebate program cut little from its record inventory of some 1.7 million cars. The Jan. 21-31 selling period was the first in which all four domestic firms had price rebate programs in force. But executives say they were not sure how many sales were the result of the program. The sales figures show that the rebates had not started any buying spree. While late January sales were double the rate for the first third of the month, they were still 9.9 per cent below the Jan. 21-31 period of 1974. For the month, sales were off about 16 per cent with U.S.-make sales down 17 per cent and imported-car sales down 10 per cent.

Arabs, Europeans Plan U.S. Purchase

A group of Arab investors is planning to acquire a stake in U.S. real estate through an international investment consortium that has just been formed in London and Rotterdam. Arab capital will move into the new consortium through UBAP Ltd., a London bank controlled by Paris-based Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises, which lists 23 Arab banks among its shareholders. UBAP, Commercial Union Assurance of London, Pakhoad Holding—a Rotterdam-based oil storage and property concern—and several other Dutch investors have formed a new company called Hexalon, which will have initial capital equivalent to \$50 million. Hexalon's purpose will be to invest in fully rented commercial properties mainly in the South-eastern and Southwestern United States. Its American adviser will be Ackerman & Co., a

real estate investment and management firm in Atlanta. Hexalon's largest shareholders will be Pakhoad and Commercial Union. UBAP will have a minority interest.

Pirelli Puts 3,500 on Short Time

Industrie Pirelli is putting 3,500 workers on a short working week at factories near Turin for two months. The measure is designed to suspend production at the plants for a total of 15 days in February and March and will affect 2,700 workers in the tire division, hit by the motor industry crisis, and 800 workers in the accessories sector. Pirelli said the state-backed Italian unemployment insurance fund will make up the wages of the workers affected and the company will in the meantime advance 90 per cent of normal gross monthly pay. Industrie Pirelli is 61-per-cent owned by the Pirelli family holding company and 40-per-cent owned by Dunlop Holdings of London.

Krupp Turnover Up 21 Per Cent

Worldwide sales of the Fried. Krupp group rose 21 per cent in 1974 to about 10.7 billion deutsche marks from 8.8 billion DM in 1973, the diversified West German industrial holding company reports. Krupp says that foreign sales accounted for 3.4 billion DM of the total, up about 36 per cent. Order books at the end of the year totaled 6.5 billion DM, up about 20 per cent from a year earlier. Turnover from plant construction rose 40 per cent while steel and metallurgy sales rose 25 per cent and trade and services gained 21 per cent. Sales of machines were virtually unchanged while shipbuilding showed an 8-per-cent decline. The company did not give any indication of its earnings in 1974.

In Effort to Cut Inventories

Price Competition Is Spreading in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—A significant portion of U.S. industry is returning to strong price competition, with companies offering rebates to retail customers, discounts to wholesale customers, and in many cases, outright price cuts at all levels.

The reason is that as the recession spreads and deepens, a growing number of companies feel compelled to offer price concessions to move excessive inventories or maintain enough sales volume to keep their plants running.

The auto industry's \$200-to-\$600 cash rebate for some new-car purchases is the most widely known discount. This week General Electric announced it will give rebates of \$2 to \$5 on 39 small electrical appliances. But these price cuts to consumers are only a tiny part of the price cutting going on these days.

Purchasing agents across the country say they are no longer running into the steady stream of price increases that joined their companies' production costs so sharply higher during 1974. For the first time in many months, purchasing people are able to force rollbacks of some price increases.

All this does not necessarily signal an end to inflation. But corporate economists are hopeful it means the period of explosive double-digit inflation is over, for this business cycle at least.

If business executives are correct, President Ford's projection

of an 11.3-per-cent rise in consumer prices this year is overly pessimistic. The people actually doing the buying and selling for the nation's corporations just do not think demand is strong enough to accept price increases of that magnitude.

The first statistical evidence of

the changed price pattern appeared in December, when wholesale prices declined a seasonally adjusted 0.5 per cent, the first drop in 14 months.

If business continues to get slower, discounts are almost certain to spread.

However, in a whole range of basic industries from aluminum and steel to paper and chemicals, producers so far have cut back operations rather than engage in widespread price slashing.

How long these basic industries can hold the line remains to be seen. Anti-trust investigators are watching closely for any sign of overt collusion. In any case, the price pressure is definitely downward for a change, rather than up.

The weaker prices will last until the economy begins to turn up. Labor, energy and other costs are continuing to rise, more than offsetting lower costs for some materials and parts, most economists believe. Only a prolonged depression would switch the long-term price trend down, they say. In fact, they add, many of the special deals will disappear the minute excessive inventories are liquidated.

Like the auto makers, most companies offering price concessions are doing it in some form of discount or rebate rather than through a reduction in list prices. That way, they can simply eliminate the special deal whenever business conditions brighten.

Most major banks put a 9 1/4-per-cent prime rate while a handful have already moved to the 9-per-cent level.

The move follows yesterday's half-point cut in the discount rate to 6 3/4 per cent. This is the charge commercial banks pay to borrow from the Federal Reserve. At the same time, other key rates—such as the federal funds rate—have been maneuvered sharply lower by the Fed, setting the ground for today's cut in the prime rate.

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Bundesbank Meeting

FRANKFURT, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank today scheduled a press conference to follow its central bank council meeting tomorrow. Such press conferences normally are scheduled when it is expected that the bank may make credit-policy or other important decisions at the meeting.

Company Reports

American Cyanamid			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	457.1	390.3	
Profits (millions)	35.7	28.8	
Per Share	0.75	0.60	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,780.0	1,470.0	
Profits (millions)	154.7	114.0	
Per Share	3.24	2.37	
ANF			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	278.1	282.0	
Profits (millions)	8.9	15.0	
Per Share	0.46	0.80	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,020.0	971.9	
Profits (millions)	22.1	58.9	
Per Share	1.19	3.11	
Continental OH			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,049.9	1,419.9	
Profits (millions)	61.5	89.3	
Per Share	1.32	1.77	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	7,385.2	4,509.6	
Profits (millions)	327.6	342.7	
Per Share	6.47	4.81	
Control Data			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	263.2	277.9	
Profits (millions)	18.0	15.0	
Per Share	0.83	0.83	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,101.1	948.2	
Profits (millions)	2.9	60.4	
Per Share	0.09	3.70	
Detroit Edison			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	247.9	195.4	
Profits (millions)	22.6	23.9	
Per Share	0.41	0.57	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,033.1	1,275.7	
Profits (millions)	46.2	26.6	
Per Share	4.52	2.45	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	830.6	671.4	
Profits (millions)	95.9	63.1	
Per Share	1.93	1.39	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	3,371.1	3,172.9	
Profits (millions)	20.7	10.2	
Per Share	0.39	0.17	
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Profits (millions)	20.7	10.2	
Per Share	0.39	0.17	
Year			



Make today
a J&B Rare day.

FCE Quotations

Feb. 4, 1975	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
DJIA	712.74	718.72	722.74	726.74
717.88	722.74	726.74	730.74	734.74
722.74	726.74	730.74	734.74	738.74
727.74	731.74	735.74	739.74	743.74
732.74	736.74	740.74	744.74	748.74
737.74	741.74	745.74	749.74	753.74
742.74	746.74	750.74	754.74	758.74
747.74	751.74	755.74	759.74	763.74
752.74	756.74	760.74	764.74	768.74
757.74	761.74	765.74	769.74	773.74
762.74	766.74	770.74	774.74	778.74
767.74	771.74	775.74	779.74	783.74
772.74	776.74	780.74	784.74	788.74
777.74	781.74	785.74	789.74	793.74
782.74	786.74	790.74	794.74	798.74
787.74	791.74	795.74	799.74	803.74
792.74	796.74	800.74	804.74	808.74
797.74	801.74	805.74	809.74	813.74
802.74	806.74	810.74	814.74	818.74
807.74	811.74	815.74	819.74	823.74
812.74	816.74	820.74	824.74	828.74
817.74	821.74	825.74	829.74	833.74
822.74	826.74	830.74	834.74	838.74
827.74	831.74	835.74	839.74	843.74
832.74	836.74	840.74	844.74	848.74
837.74	841.74	845.74	849.74	853.74
842.74	846.74	850.74	854.74	858.74
847.74	851.74	855.74	859.74	863.74
852.74	856.74	860.74	864.74	868.74
857.74	861.74	865.74	869.74	873.74
862.74	866.74	870.74	874.74	878.74
867.74	871.74	875.74	879.74	883.74
872.74	876.74	880.74	884.74	888.74
877.74	881.74	885.74	889.74	893.74
882.74	886.74	890.74	894.74	898.74
887.74	891.74	895.74	899.74	903.74
892.74	896.74	900.74	904.74	908.74
897.74	901.74	905.74	909.74	913.74
902.74	906.74	910.74	914.74	918.74
907.74	911.74	915.74	919.74	923.74
912.74	916.74	920.74	924.74	928.74
917.74	921.74	925.74	929.74	933.74
922.74	926.74	930.74	934.74	938.74
927.74	931.74	935.74	939.74	943.74
932.74	936.74	940.74	944.74	948.74
937.74	941.74	945.74	949.74	953.74
942.74	946.74	950.74	954.74	958.74
947.74	951.74	955.74	959.74	963.74
952.74	956.74	960.74	964.74	968.74
957.74	961.74	965.74	969.74	973.74
962.74	966.74	970.74	974.74	978.74
967.74	971.74	975.74	979.74	983.74
972.74	976.74	980.74	984.74	988.74
977.74	981.74	985.74	989.74	993.74
982.74	986.74	990.74	994.74	998.74
987.74	991.74	995.74	999.74	1003.74
992.74	996.74	1000.74	1004.74	1008.74
997.74	1001.74	1005.74	1009.74	1013.74
1002.74	1006.74	1010.74	1014.74	1018.74
1007.74	1011.74	1015.74	1019.74	1023.74
1012.74	1016.74	1020.74	1024.74	1028.74
1017.74	1021.74	1025.74	1029.74	1033.74
1022.74	1026.74	1030.74	1034.74	1038.74
1027.74	1031.74	1035.74	1039.74	1043.74
1032.74	1036.74	1040.74	1044.74	1048.74
1037.74	1041.74	1045.74	1049.74	1053.74
1042.74	1046.74	1050.74	1054.74	1058.74
1047.74	1051.74	1055.74	1059.74	1063.74
1052.74	1056.74	1060.74	1064.74	1068.74
1057.74	1061.74	1065.74	1069.74	1073.74
1062.74	1066.74	1070.74	1074.74	1078.74
1067.74	1071.74	1075.74	1079.74	1083.74
1072.74	1076.74	1080.74	1084.74	1088.74
1077.74	1081.74	1085.74	1089.74	1093.74
1082.74	1086.74	1090.74	1094.74	1098.74
1087.74	1091.74	1095.74	1099.74	1103.74
1092.74	1096.74	1100.74	1104.74	1108.74
1097.74	1101.74	1105.74	1109.74	1113.74
1102.74	1106.74	1110.74	1114.74	1118.74
1107.74	1111.74	1115.74	1119.74	1123.74
1112.74	1116.74	1120.74	1124.74	1128.74
1117.74	1121.74	1125.74	1129.74	1133.74
1122.74	1126.74	1130.74	1134.74	1138.74
1127.74	1131.74	1135.74	1139.74	1143.74
1132.74	1136.74	1140.74	1144.74	1148.74
1137.74	1141.74	1145.74	1149.74	1153.74
1142.74	1146.74	1150.74	1154.74	1158.74
1147.74	1151.74	1155.74	1159.74	1163.74
1152.74	1156.74	1160.74	1164.74	1168.74
1157.74	1161.74	1165.74	1169.74	1173.74
1162.74	1166.74	1170.74	1174.74	1178.74
1167.74	1171.74	1175.74	1179.74	1183.74
1172.74	1176.74	1180.74	1184.74	1188.74
1177.74	1181.74	1185.74	1189.74	1193.74
1182.74	1186.74	1190.74	1194.74	1198.74
1187.74	1191.74	1195.74	1199.74	1203.74
1192.74	1196.74	1200.74	1204.74	1208.74
1197.74	1201.74	1205.74	1209.74	1213.74
1202.74	1206.74	1210.74	1214.74	1218.74
1207.74	1211.74	1215.74	1219.74	1223.74
1212.74	1216.74	1220.74	1224.74	1228.74
1217.74	1221.74	1225.74	1229.74	1233.74
1222.74	1226.74	1230.74	1234.74	1238.74
1227.74	1231.74	1235.74	1239.74	1243.74
1232.74	1236.74	1240.74	1244.74	1248.74
1237.74	1241.74	1245.74	1249.74	1253.74
1242.74	1246.74	1250.74	1254.74	1258.74
1247.74	1251.74	1255.74	1259.74	1263.74
1252.74	1256.74	1260.74	1264.74	1268.74
1257.74	1261.74	1265.74	1269.74	1273.74
1262.74	1266.74	1270.74	1274.74	1278.74
1267.74	1271.74	1275.74	1279.74	1283.74
1272.74	1276.74	1280.74	1284.74	1288.74
1277.74	1281.74	1285.74	1289.74	1293.74
1282.74	1286.74	1290.74	1294.74	1298.74
1287.74	1291.74	1295.74	1299.74	1303.74
1292.74	1296.74	1300.74	1304.74	1308.74
1297.74	1301.74	1305.74	1309.74	1313.74
1302.74	1306.74	1310.74	1314.74	1318.74
1307.74	1311.74	1315.74	1319.74	1323.74
1312.74	1316.74	1320.74	1324.74	1328.74
1317.74	1321.74	1325.74	1329.74	1333.74
1322.74	1326.74	1330.74	1334.74	1338.74
1327.74	1331.74	1335.74	1339.74	1343.74
1332.74	1336.74	1340.74	1344.74	1348.74
1337.74	1341.74	1345.74	1349.74	1353.74
1342.74	1346.74	1350.74	1354.74	1358.74
1347.74	1351.74	1355.74	1359.74	1363.74
1352.74	1356.74	1360.74	1364.74	1368.74
1357.74	1361.74	1365.74	1369.74	1373.74
1362.74	1366.74	1370.74	1374.74	1378.74
1367.74	1371.74	1375.74	1379.74	1383.74
1372.74	1376.74	1380.74	1384.74	1388.74
1377.74	1381.74	1385.74	1389.74	1393.74
1382.74	1386.74	1390.74	1394.74	1398.74
1387.74	1391.74	1395.74	1399.74	1403.74
1392.74	1396.74	1400.74	1404.74	1408.74
1397.74	1401.74	1405.74	1409.74	1413.74
1402.74	1406.74	1410.74	1414.74	1418.74
1407.74	1411.74	1415.74	1419.74	1423.74
1412.74	1416.74	1420.74	1424.74	1428.74
1417.74	1421.74	1425.74	1429.74	1433.74
1422.74	1426.74	1430.74	1434.74	1438.74
1427.74	1431.74	1435.74	1439.74	1443.74
1432.74	1436.74	1440.74	1444.74	1448.74
1437.74	1441.74	1445.74	1449.74	1453.74
1442.74	1446.74	1450.74	1454.74	1458.74
1447.74	1451.74	1455.74	1459.74	1463.74
1452.74	1456.74	1460.74	1464.74	1468.74
1457.74	1461.74	1465.74	1469.74	1473.74
1462.74	1466.74	1470.74	1474.74	1478.74
1467.74	1471.74	1475.74	1479.74	1483.74
1472.74	1476.74	1480.74	1484.74	1488.74
1477.74	1481.74	1485.74	1489.74	1493.74
1482.74	1486.74	1490.74	1494.74	1498.74
1487.74	1491.74	1495.74	1499.74	1503.74
1492.74	1496.74	1500.74	1504.74	1508.74
1497.74	1501.74	1505.74	1509.74	1513.74
1502.74	1506.74	1510.74	1514.74	1518.74
1507.74	1511.74	1515.74	1519.74	1523.74
1512.74	1516.74	1520.74	1524.74	1528.74
1517.74	1521.74	1525.74	1529.74	1533.74
1522.74	1526.74	1530.74	1534.74	1538.74
1527.74	1531.74	1535.74	1539.74	1543.74
1532.74	1536.74	1540.74	1544.74	1548.74
1537.74	1541.74	1545.74	1549.74	1553.74
1542.74	1546.74	1550.74	1554.74	1558.74
1547.74	1551.74	1555.74	1559.74	1563.74
1552.74	1556.74	1560.74	1564.74	1568.74
1557.74	1561.74	1565.74	1569.74	1573.74
1562.74	1566.74	1570.74	1574.74	1578.74
1567.74	1571.74	1575.74	1579.74	1583.74
1572.74	1576.74	1580.74	1584.74	1588.74
1577.74	1581.74	1585.74	1589.74	1593.74
1582.74	1586.74	1590.74	1594.74	1598.74
1587.74	1591.74	1595.74	1599.74	1603.74
1592.74	1596.74	1600.74	1604.74	1608.74
1597.74	1601.74	1605.74	1609.74	1613.74
1602.74	1606.74	1610.74	1614.74	1618.74
1607.74	1611.74	1615.74	1619.74	1623.74
1612.74	1616.74	1620.74	1624.74	1628.74
1617.74	1621.74	1625.74	1629.74	1633.74
1622.74	1626.74	1630.74	1634.74	1638.74
1627.74	1631.74	1635.74	1639.74	1643.74
1632.74	1636.74	1640.74	1644.74	1648.74
1637.74	1641.74	1645.74	1649.74	1653.74
1642.74	1646.74	1650.74	1654.74	1658.74
1647.74	1651.7			

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible][illegible]

Currency Rates

February 5, 1973

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	L. H.	Gd.	Sw.	Sfr.	Dan.	Gr.
Amsterdam	2.4965	5.6340	103.27	54.77	32.67	45.89
Brussels I	35.49	64.275	14.908	8.135	15.15	14.45
Frankfurt	2.4965	5.6370		54.77	32.67	45.89
London	1.0000	5.6370	103.27	54.77	32.67	45.89
Paris	4.6610	155.85	91.18	148.00	222.68	25.40
Stockholm	5.6370	103.27	103.27	54.77	32.67	45.89
Zurich	2.4965	5.6370	103.27	54.77	32.67	45.89

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.6435; Escudo: 34.4835; Israeli G: 6.00; Peseta: 66.00; Schilling: 18.82; Sw. krona: 4.6615; Yen: 297.225

Belgian financial franc: 35.49

(*) Commercial bank 1/2 Units of 100. (**) Units of 1,000, 1/2 Units of 10,000

1/2 Units of 100, 1/2 Units of 10,000

The new currency



SANDVIK

AKTIEBOLAG
Sandviken, Sweden

DM 75.000.000.-

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ % Bearer Bonds of 1975/1983

Offering price: 99%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT	HAMBROS BANK LIMITED	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED		SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
ALAHJI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C.	ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDRESENS BANK A/S	JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	BANCO DI ROMA	BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT	BANK MESS & HOPE N.V.	BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D' INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE S.A.
BANQUE DE L'UNION OCEANNE	BANQUE OE PARIS ET OES PAYS-BAS	BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION OES MINES
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE TITRES	BANQUE FRANÇAISE OU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR BANQUE NATIONALE OE PARIS	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED	BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE WORMS	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE	BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK —	JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT	COMMERZBANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT	CAZENOVE & CO.
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.P.A.
COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL	CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A.
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE	DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK	CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO	DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK	OEN DANSKE PROVINSBANK A.S.
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE	DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —	DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE UNIONBANK G.M.B.H.	OILON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION	DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.	HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.	GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AG
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GROSZENTRALE —	HILL SAMUEL & CO., LIMITED	R. HENRIQUES JR.
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK A.S.	KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KREDITBANK N.V.	KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE	KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.	THE KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.	KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH	B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.	MERCK, FINCK & CO.
SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED	NORDIC BANK LIMITED	MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.	NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT	PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, FKBANKEN	J. HENRY SCHRÖDER WAGG & CO., LIMITED	N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED
SCANDINAVIAN BANK LIMITED	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED	TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED	M. M. WARBURG — BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK	WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
		WOOD GUNOY LIMITED

